CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 5 OF 1890.**

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 3rd February, 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, referring to the attendance of some native ladies at the Bombay National Congress, observes that their attendance shows that the Congress is intended to be nothing more than a farce. In this country education has yet made but little progress among men, and women are steeped in hopeless ignorance. Every sensible man knows perfectly well how far native women are fit to join the Congress and to exercise the right of voting. Again, the admission of women to the Congress is an attack on the custom which is in vogue among Musalmáns, of keeping their women behind the screen. Nothing could be a greater misfortune to the Muhammadan community than the abolition of that custom.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The attendance of some women at the Bombay National Congress.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, says that even in America, France and England, where women have made great progress in education and enjoy considerable freedom, they are not yet allowed to take part in political movements. It is almost needless to say that female education in this country is in a most backward state, but still some

The same.

native ladies were admitted to the last National Congress. Mr. Dwarkanath Gangoli proposed that women should be made voters. His motion was supported by some other young persons, but it was ultimately rejected by a majority of votes. It would have been well had the proposal been carried. It would have greatly added to the popularity of the Congress and led to a large increase in the number of young delegates. But the Congressists should remember that they can never force the hand of the British Government, to which even powerful kings are ready to yield. India is not Brazil, nor the British Government Dom Pedro, so that a crowd of misguided men should be able to create a revolution. When a charitable person distributes alms to a crowd of beggars, each of them is sure to receive a dole, if they are quiet and orderly. The demands of the Congress are multifarious and extravagant. First deserve, then desire. The Congressists should encourage union and friendship among all classes of the community and make them fit for the proper exercise of the rights which they demand on their behalf. In that case Government will voluntarily grant them all rights and privileges.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Condemnation of the alleged ill-treatment of Muhammadán delegates at the Bombay Congress.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th January, observes that Government is well aware how some Musalmáns were induced by the Congressists to attend the Allahabad and the Bombay Congresses. Although Mr. Bradlaugh paid a visit to this country for the benefit of his health, the Congressists have made much political capital out of his visit. There is good reason to think that the Congress will die a natural death before long. Nothing could be more objectionable than the ill-treatment to which some Musalmáns were subjected at the Bombay Congress. A Musalmán made a very reasonable proposal to the effect that there should be an equal number of Hindu and Muhammadan members in the Legislative Councils: evidently the motion was an excellent one, and had it been carried it would have enlisted the sympathies of a large portion of the Muhammadan population on behalf of the Congress. But as it was opposed to the selfish interests of the promoters of the Congress and was

calculated to save the Muhammadan community from ruin, which is one of their secret objects, all the Hindus raised a wild clamour against the mover and even forced him and his supporters to offer an apology. It is to be hoped that every Musalmán who has the least particle of sense in him will now clearly see through the ill-concealed objects of the promoters of the Congress and never join the movement.

The alleged ill-treatment of the Muhammadan delegates at the Bombay Congress.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th January, regrets to say that some native newspapers have readily believed the rumour spread by Anglo-Indian newspapers, to the effect that the proposal of the Muhammadan delegates at the Bombay Congress regarding the equality in the number of Hindu and Muhammadan Members in the Legislative Councils was received with hisses. The proposal, of course, evoked the usual cries of opposition, but no objectionable cries were uttered. However, it is just possible that one or two inconsiderate men may have hissed; but the whole assembly, which was composed of 2,000 delegates, cannot be responsible for their misbehaviour. It is as preposterous to condemn the Congress for the faults of some of its delegates as it would be to take Mr. Gladstone to task for the misbehaviour of any other M. P. in Parliament, or to recommend the abolition of Parliament on account of an Irish member's shaking his fist in the face of the Speaker. It is no matter for surprise if some men do not behave themselves with due propriety at large public meetings; but an association or meeting should be judged by its aims and objects and not by the conduct of one or two of its members. The fact is that the opponents of the Congress have spread false rumours with a view to alienate the hearts of the Muhammadan community from it.

Rumour regarding the appointment of the Mahárája of Durbhanga as President of the next National Congress.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, adverting to the rumour that the Mahárája of Durbhanga will preside at the next National Congress, expresses satisfaction at the rumour, and hopes that his presidency will induce other chiefs and princes to join the Congress.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Condemnation of the payment of the expenses of the English Agency in Persia from the Indian treasury.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 27th January, observes that the British Government is, no doubt, very just and impartial, but that sometimes its proceedings are open to serious objections and are calculated to excite great dissatisfaction. Although the British Embassy at Teheran is entirely under the control of the English Government, all its expenses are paid from the Indian treasury. The English Government also desires to locate agents at other places in Persia, burdening of course the Indian treasury with the additional expenditure. Could anything be more unjust than such proceedings?

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Orders of the Allahabad High Court regarding the filing of certificates by pleaders as to the fees received by them in civil suits.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, again expresses disapproval of the orders issued by the High Court regarding the filing of certificates by pleaders as to the fees received by them in civil suits; and observes that the orders will serve no useful purpose, while they will cause a great deal of trouble to pleaders and their clients. Those pleaders who are unconscientious will not hesitate to file false certificates, and the courts have no means of judging of the truth or falsehood of the certificates. Many pleaders receive their fees from native bankers and other well-to-do persons, who are their old clients, after the decision of the suits, and therefore they will be unable to file the required certificates at the time of the delivery of judgments.

The alleged growing poverty of India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th January, regrets to say that this country is becoming poorer and poorer every day. The condition to which the country is sure to be reduced within the next twenty or thirty years, if no steps are taken to arrest the growing poverty, cannot be viewed with equanimity. The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona has lately published a very thoughtful pamphlet on the subject, which deserves to be carefully read both by Government and the public. The President of the Fifth National Congress justly complained in

his speech that although the soil in this country is very fertile and the cultivators are industrious, patient and clever, hundreds of thousands of people have died of starvation during the last 20 years, and about 20 per cent. of the population never have a full meal during their whole lives. There are some Europeans, such as Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir John Strachey, Mr. Maclean, the *Pioneer* staff, &c., who declare that this country is making progress by leaps and bounds, and refer to the extension of cultivation, the increase of imports, the growth of tea and cotton, &c., as proofs of the growing wealth of the country. But on a careful examination those very things will be found to be the signs, or rather the causes, of the poverty of the country. Forests have been cut down, new lands have been brought under the plough, and two or three crops are raised during the year where only one crop was grown before: these things may be considered as signs of the expansion and improvement of agriculture; but, on the contrary, they have impoverished the soil. Indeed, the soil has already become so poor in some places that the land which formerly yielded 15 maunds of grain now produces only 10 seers. In June, 1872, Sir Edward Buck published a report, consisting of 27 paragraphs: in that report there is a statement which shows the rates of wheat and some other grains in Farukhabad from 1803 to 1870. The *Hindustán* republishes the statement from the report, and observes that it will be perceived from the statement that in Farukhabad upto 1817 wheat sold at 30 Farukhabad or 40 Calcutta seers for the rupee; but in 1870 the rate of wheat was only 15 Farukhabad or 21 Calcutta seers per rupee; at present the rate of wheat per rupee ranges from 14 to 18 Calcutta seers throughout the country. This is the result of the extension and improvement of agriculture!

Circulation, 150 copies.

The alleged need for bonds being allowed to be written also on the back of stamp papers.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 26th January, says that when a bond happens to be a long one and cannot be completed on a single stamp paper, another stamp paper of small value is pasted on to it, the payment of the price of the latter paper puts the executor of the bond to unnecessary expense, and the two papers are liable to get separated from each other in course

of time. If one of them is lost by chance, the bond becomes useless, particularly if it was not registered. Moreover, bonds written on two papers do not look well. It would be well if bonds were allowed to be written also on the back of stamp papers.

Applications for the inspection of revenue records and delay in the supply of copies from the Collector's office, Moradabad.

The same paper, of the 19th January, received on the 28th idem, complains that at Moradabad applications for the inspection of revenue records are received on 8 anna stamps, and observes that such applications should be received on plain paper, as is already done by the civil courts in that district. Of course, an applicant should be required to pay the fixed fee of one rupee at the time of inspection. There is also great delay in the supply of copies from the office of the District Magistrate and Collector. The clerks generally detain applications for copies for two or three days and then return the applications for correction, pointing out some unimportant omissions or errors. Hardly in the case of 25 per cent. of such applications are the records put up by the clerks on the first receipt of the applications. The copying department, too, makes unnecessary delay in the preparation of copies. The District Magistrate has given good instructions regarding the grant of copies, but those instructions are not observed by the clerks. It is to be hoped that he will order the clerks not to raise frivolous objections and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy grant of copies.

The alleged extortion of confessions of guilt by the police and the ill-treatment of convicts by the jail officials.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 25th January, complains that it is well known that the police generally extort confessions of guilt from innocent persons by threats and torture, and that the jail officials ill-treat convicts in order to force their relatives to pay bribes on their behalf. Government had better allow Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners to be present at police inquiries and to pay visits to jails. The proposal, if adopted, is sure to check the evils.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

The Durbhanga Hindu temple case.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 27th January, republishes from some Bengal newspaper an account of the demolition of the

Hindu temple in Durbhanga, and observes that the unfortunate incident has reminded the Hindus of the days of Aurangzeb and Nadir Shah. No such outrage was committed before under British rule, and is opposed to the policy of religious toleration pursued by Government, which is one of the principal causes of the loyalty and devotion of natives to the British throne. Government should make a thorough inquiry into the case and make an example of those men who have desecrated the fane and thus deeply wounded the feelings of the whole Hindu population. (The *Prayág Samáchár*, Allahabad, of the 27th January, in commenting upon the same subject, expresses deep regret at the demolition of the temple at Durbhanga, and observes that a short time ago the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur removed the idol from a Hindu temple there and even caused the idol to be destroyed. The outrages are opposed to the express provisions of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, and Government should inflict severe punishment on the officials concerned.)

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sanitary arrangements and the collection of subscriptions for the Lady Dufferin Fund at Cawnpore.

A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th January, complains that the bye-streets at Cawnpore are generally very dirty and that the Magistrate has demolished eighteen municipal latrines, to the great inconvenience of the people, ostensibly on sanitary grounds. It is true that the demolition was effected with the consent of the Municipal Board, but the Magistrate-Chairman has no difficulty in getting any proposal sanctioned by the Board, a large number of the members having no sympathy with the people and being ready to accept any measures proposed by the Magistrate. Even the latrines situated in Sawai Singh's compound have been demolished, although at the instance of a member and the Chairman the Board resolved that they should be spared. The Board is simply a farce. No latrines should have been demolished without making some other satisfactory arrangements for the convenience of the people. The Tahsíldárs in the district have been collecting subscriptions for the Lady Dufferin Fund with undue severity. Persons are required to pay at once subscriptions for 16 years in advance. Summonses and even warrants of arrest were freely issued against

the landholders who raised the least objection to comply with the demand. The evil was carried to such an extent that Pandit Prithinath, the well-known vakil of Cawnpore, was obliged to warn a Tahsildár, on behalf of some fifty or sixty landholders, that if he persisted in his illegal proceedings, the Pandit would take legal action against him. The authorities should never listen to the evil advice of flatterers.

Circulation, 415 copies.

A native boy alleged to have been killed by a European military officer in the Rohtak district.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th January, says that it appears from a communication received from Rohtak that a European military officer of Delhi, who was out shooting, shot a boy of the Dhanák caste at the Matan village in the Rohtak district, on the 18th idem, and that the boy died of his wound next day, in great pain: the police did not interfere and the officer quietly returned to Delhi. Such unfortunate incidents frequently occur; and it is time that, in order to save its reputation for justice and impartiality, Government should make an inquiry into the matter.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Maulvi Abdul Rab, the Vice-President and Secretary of the Municipal Board, Moradabad.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, praises Maulvi Abdul Rab, pleader in the Judge's Court at Moradabad, for his ability, refers to his connection with the various public associations in the district, but protests against his being both the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Municipal Board. The *Rahbar* is of opinion that the Maulvi should be only Vice-President, and that the Board should appoint an English-knowing man from among the members to the Secretaryship.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Condemnation of the proposal for widening the narrow gauge lines in India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th January, says that the London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian newspaper states that the India Council is of opinion that the narrow gauge lines throughout this country should be turned into broad gauge ones and that the proposal will cost 20 million pounds sterling. The question is, what necessity is there for such a measure? Can the Indian treasury bear such a heavy additional expenditure? It is

to be regretted that, far from reducing the public expenditure, the India Council is always desirous of increasing it.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, complains that natives frequently cut off the noses of their adversaries, but that the offenders are generally sentenced to imprisonment for only a few months. In order to put a stop to the evil custom, the offenders should be more severely dealt with.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The alleged frequent occurrence of cases in which men cut off the noses of their adversaries.

LEGISLATION.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, referring to Mr. Hutchins' Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867, observes that the proposed amendment is quite unjustifiable. What right has Government to demand copies of books from publishers and authors free of charge? Will Government exempt the proprietors of presses from the income tax, or allow them to make the usual declarations before the District Magistrates under the said Act on plain paper in return for the copies of books which they shall have to supply *gratis*? It would be no matter for surprise if the principle on which the new Bill is based were extended and all classes of persons were required to make over their things to Government free of charge. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hutchins will reconsider his Bill. (The *Najmu-l-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 31st January, disapproves of the provisions of the Bill, and observes that, far from requiring authors to supply any copies of their books free of charge, Government should give them some aid.)

Circulation, 100 copies.

Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867.

EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th January, is glad to notice that the Allahabad University has taken the resolution of the Muhammadan Educational Congress regarding Cook's History of India into consideration, and has ordered that book to be removed from its curriculum. The Director of Public Instruction should see that no book which is calculated to hurt the feelings of any class of the commu-

Circulation, 175 copies.

Removal of Cook's History of India from the curriculum of the Allahabad University.

nity is taught in Government schools. (The *Azád*, Lucknow, of the 31st January, in commenting on the same subject, complains that in the village schools in these provinces boys are taught extracts from the *Rámáyan*, and urges that no religious book of any class of the community should be taught in Government schools.)

Suggestion regarding the establishment of a Law Class at the Aligarh Muhammadan College.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 28th January, advises native youths, particularly Musalmáns, to devote special attention to the study of law, on the ground that it will enable them to join the Bar and make them fit for admission to the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, and proposes the establishment of a Law Class at the Aligarh Muhammadan College, under a competent law professor.

POST-OFFICE.

Postage for local copies of privileged newspapers.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 25th January, urges that the local copies of privileged newspapers should be charged only one pie a copy on account of postage.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Overcrowding at the Booking-office window at the Naini Junction Station in the Allahabad district.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th January, complains that, as there is a large influx of pilgrims towards Allahabad owing to the Magh Mela, the passengers are exposed to much inconvenience in obtaining tickets at the Naini Junction station from overcrowding. In the terrible rush of passengers towards the booking-office window, weak and sickly persons are likely to fall and be crushed to death. Such fairs afford the booking-clerks and railway police constables a capital opportunity for extorting bribes from the passengers. It would be well if railings were put up in front of the booking-office window, in order that passengers may present themselves one by one at the window, so that no overcrowding may take place there.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of passengers at the Allahabad railway station during the Magh Mela.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 27th January, complains that the Allahabad railway station has lately been overcrowded with passengers on account of the

Magh Mela. Passengers were freely beaten with sticks by the railway police. It is to be regretted that on occasions of fairs the railway authorities do not make proper arrangements for the distribution of tickets, nor do they largely increase the number of carriages in the trains with a view to prevent a block in traffic, which causes great trouble and inconvenience to the passengers. Government should inquire into the matter and remedy the evil.

LOCAL.

The occurrence of two dakaitis in the Benares district.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 27th January, complains that dakaitis have lately been committed at Baragaon and Kachhna in the Benares district. The authorities are busy making inquiries, but no dakait has yet been found out. Several peasants were wounded by the dakaits.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Alleged frequent occurrence of cases of theft at Mirzapur.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 27th January, complains that cases of theft are very frequent at Mirzapur and that the police do not care to check the evil.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The Bombay Social Conference.

The *Bráhman* (Cawnpore), for January, disapproves of the resolutions passed at the Bombay Social Conference, and observes that those Hindus who have lost the confidence of their co-religionists by changing their religion or adopting European customs and habits, can do nothing in the way of social reform. The subject had better be taken in hand by Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Pandit Din Dayal, the Secretary to the Bhárat Dharm Mahamandal, and other influential orthodox Hindus.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889-90.	1890.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ..	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain..	Jan. 28th ...	Feb. 3rd ..	240 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ..	" ...	" ...	" ..	Amír Khán ...	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
3	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" " ..	Jan. 31st ...	63 "
4	*Akhbáru-l-Momnín* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Bi-monthly...	Zawár Husain ...	" 23rd ...	" " ...	150 "
5	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 28th ...	Feb. 1st ...	250 "
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ..	Alímu-l-lah ...	" 25th & 28th...	Jan. 28th & 31st ..	423 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government.)
7	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ..	Weekly ..	Sadá Nand ..	" 27th ...	" 30th ..	76 copies.
8	*Amíru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Amír Alí ..	" 24th ...	Feb. 1st ..	150 "
9	*Árya Pattra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu..	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahádur ..	For Dec. & Jan. ...	" " ...	300 "
10	*Azád* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí	Jan. 31st ...	" " ..	240 "
11	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ..	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	" 27th ...	Jan. 29th ..	1,400 "
12	*Bráhman* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	Monthly ..	Partáp Náráyan ..	For January. ...	" 31st ..	200 "
13	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Thákur Prasád ..	Feb. 1st ...	Feb. 3rd ..	300 "
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*,	Rampur ...	" ...	" ..	Muhammad Husain,	Jan. 27th ..	Jan. 29th ...	468 "
15	*Gohar-i-Nigár* ...	Agra ..	" ...	Bi-monthly	Sadídu-l-din ...	" 31st ...	Feb. 2nd ...	150 "
16	*Hilál* ...	Moradábad ..	" ...	Weekly ..	Iláhí Bakhsh ..	" " ...	" " ...	125 "
17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar..	Hindi ...	Daily ..	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 28th to Feb. 2nd.	Jan. 29th to Feb. 3rd.	415 "
18	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Ganga Prasád Varmá	" 26th ...	" 28th ..	300 "

19	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahávir Prasád	„ 25th & 29th,	„ 29th & Feb. 2nd.	100	„
20	*Jalwa-i-Ezadi*	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	„ 21st & 29th,	Feb. 1st & 2nd	125	„
21	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Moradabad	„	„	Jamshed Alí	„ 19th & 26th,	Jan. 28th & Feb. 1st,	150	„
22	*Kanauj Punch*	Kanauj	„	Bi-monthly	Bhaggú Khán	Feb. 1st	Feb. 3rd	250	„
23	*Kárwánat*	Lucknow	„	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Jan. 27th	Jan. 29th	250	„
24	*Kashi Patrikâ*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	„	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.,	„ 31st	Feb. 2nd	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government.)	
25	*Káyasth Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	„	Rudra Prasád	Feb. 1st	„ 3rd	1,200 copies.	
26	*Káyasth Reformer*	Bareilly	„	„	Thákur Prasád	„ „	„ „	350	„
27	*Káyasth Samáchár*	Allahabad	„	Monthly	Bhagwán Prasád	For January	„ 2nd	217	„
28	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak.*	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thakur Prasád	Jan. 27th	Jan. 30th	250	„
29	*Káyasth Upkárak*	Agra	Urdu	„	Náráyan Prasád	„ 29th	„ „	300	„
30	*Khichri Samáchár*	Mirzapur	Tri-lingual	„	Madho Prasád	„ 11th 18th & 25th & Feb. 1st.	„ 28th & Feb. 3rd.	...	
31	*Khurshid-i-Afáq*	Pilibhít	Urdu	„	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Jan. 31st	Feb. 2nd	200	„
32	*Mashhr-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	„	„	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 28th	Jan. 30th	115	„
33	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	„	„	Gaurí Shankar	„ 25th	„ 28th	50	„
34	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá*	Hoshangabad,	„	„	Abdu-l-Karím	„ 22nd	„ 31st	300	„
35	*Muhara-i-Zirâat*	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For January	„ 30th	195	„
36	*Mihr-i-Munír*	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karímu-l-lah	Jan. 28th	„ 31st	370	„
37	*Mufid-i-Am*	Agra	„	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	„ 20th	„ 28th	100	„
38	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	Moradabad	„	Weekly	Amjad Alí	„ 27th	Feb. 1st	250	„
39	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	„	„	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	„ 24th	Jan. 28th	175	„
40	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Moradabad	„	„	Avtár Krishn	„ 17th 25th & 31st.	„ 28th & 31st & Feb. 2nd.	175	„
41	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Jaunpur	„	„	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 27th	Jan. 28th	87	„
42	*Nasim-i-Agra*	Agra	„	„	Jamná Dás Biswás,	„ 30th	Feb. 3rd	400	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889-90.	1890.	
43	*Násim-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	Urdu	Weekly	Sheo Náráyan Lál	Jan. 30th	Feb. 2nd	50 copies.
44	*Násir-i-Hind*	Agra	,,	,,	Muhammad Ali	,, 24th	Jan. 28th	80 ,,
45	*Nit Prakásh*	Moradabad	,,	,,	Banshí Dhar	,, 20th	Feb. 3rd	...
46	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	,,	,,	,,	Fahímu-l-dín	,, 31st	,, 2nd	100 ,,
47	*Núru-l-Anwár*	Cawnpore	,,	,,	Abdu-l-Hamíd	,, 25th & Feb. 1st.	Jan. 28th & Feb. 2nd.	202 ,,
48	*Nyáya Sudhá*	Harda	Maráthí English.	,,	Wasudeva Bhaskar	,, 29th	Feb. 1st	400 ,,
49	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	,, 27th to Feb. 1st.	Jan. 28th & 30th and Feb. 1st.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
50	*Oudh Punch*	,,	,,	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	,, 23rd	,, 28th	450 copies.
51	*Prayág Samáchár*	Allahabad	Hindi	,,	Dewaki Nandan	,, 27th	,, 30th	400 ,,
52	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	Benares	Urdu	,,	Ghulám Husain	,, ,,	,, 29th	250 ,,
53	*Rahbar*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Partáb Kishun	,, 26th & 31st,	,, 30th & Feb. 3rd.	100 ,,
54	*Rájputána Gazette*	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	,,	Murád Alí	,, 24th	,, 28th	601 ,,
55	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Moradabad	Urdu	,,	Jamshed Alí	,, 19th & 26th,	,, 28th & Feb. 1st.	150 ,,
56	*Sájjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur	Hindi	,,	Banshi Dhar	,, 27th	Feb. 1st	108 ,,
57	*Sastá Akhbár*	Agra	Urdu	,,	Aulád Alí	,, 29th	,, 2nd	100 ,,
58	*Sitára-i-Hind*	Moradabad	,,	,,	Banwári Lál	,, 28th	Jan. 31st	125 ,,

59	*Subodh Sindhu* ..	Khandwa ...	Maráthi-Hindi.	„ ..	Lakshman Anant Prayágí.	„ 29th ...	Feb. 1st ...	248	„
60	*Tahsíb* ..	Moradabad ..	Urdu ..	„ ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	„ 27th ...	„ „ ...	100	„
	Tamannáí ..	Lucknow ...	„ ..	„ ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 8th & 24th & Feb. 1st	Jan. 28th & Feb. 2nd.	125	„
61									
62	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ..	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ..	Jairáj Singh ...	„ 27th ...	„ 30th ...	240	„
63	*Zarifu-l-Hind* ..	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ..	Sábit Alí ..	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	110	„

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